

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

Assoc. Mem., Am. Ext. Mfra. Assn.

WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of interest to all engaged in the manufacture and sale of Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, etc. THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN Forum for each and all in the Trade.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, T. Ricksecker, 74 Reade St., New York; Secretary, W. H. Hyde, care of Abner-Royce Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, A. E. Claus, P. O. Box 1931, New York; Secretary, Geo. R. Chatfield, 24 Fulton St., New York.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association was held on the 24th inst., attended by Messrs. Alfred Wright, Henry Dalley, James E. Davis, J. Clifton Buck, D. H. McConnell, Frank B. Marsh, and Theo. Ricksecker, president. In addition to routine business, and consideration of applications for active and associate membership, the Board discussed the arrangements for the fifteenth annual meeting. The date decided upon is from April 13 to 15, but the place of meeting is still undetermined. Various quarters are being considered and an announcement may soon be expected.

Invitations have been extended to Senator Root, of New York, Vice-President-elect Sherman and several other men of note, but definite replies have not yet been received. Those who attended last year's banquet will remember the stirring address made by General Stewart L. Woodford, president of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.

The Entertainment Committee is now headed by Mr. James L. Montgomery, who was appointed chairman to succeed the late Wm. B. Robeson, and the committee has been restored to its full numerical strength by the appointment of Mr. Walter T. Hathaway, of Colgate & Co.

The technical and trade papers to be read will be of especial value and will include "Musk and Civet," "The Influence of the Department Store on the Perfume Industry," etc.

The complete programme of the meeting will soon be ready and will appear in our March issue.

THE "AMBRETTOL" CASE DECIDED.

On the 23d inst. Judge Chamberlain, one of the Board of General Appraisers, New York, sustained the decision of Dr. Knapp, Examiner in Division 7, in the case of the Government against Chemical Works Co., Ltd., Donald Wilson, manager United States branch, 80 John street, New York.

As told in our December, 1908, issue, the Chemical Works Co., Ltd., imported a quantity of "Musk Promotol" invoiced at 150 francs per kilogram (about \$13.50 a lb.). The Government, believing Musk Promotol to be substantially Ambrettol, claimed that the invoice price, for the purpose of duty, should be 375 francs per kilo, the then ruling price of Ambrettol abroad. The importer pro-

tested, but when the case was called for hearing an adjournment was asked for. Several other adjournments followed and the matter hung fire till the 23d inst.

In view of the fact that the increase in the valuation is over 50 per cent. the importer will be subjected to a penalty of 1 per cent. for each 1 per cent. advance in valuation. Two days are allowed for appeal to a special board of three general appraisers.

In many quarters a drop in price to 300 francs per kilo is looked for, and we have learned that Ambretol is being offered to the trade at from \$25 to \$35 per lb.

We do not feel constrained to make any extended comment on this case; but—

OUR THIRD MILE POST.

With this issue we close the third year of our existence. This is only a brief span of time, but it is sufficient to show that such a journal as *THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW* was needed. At the outset our attention was devoted principally to perfumers, but in realization of the fact that the perfume industry is only one division—though an important one—of the large essential oil industry, we planned to cover the whole field. To what degree we have succeeded is indicated by the fact that our circulation has exceeded *double* the amount that our best friends were willing to concede us at the outset; and our rate of growth is now faster than ever before.

A review of the leading journals of the world shows that this one is the only one that covers the entire essential oil industry in its own country. We aim to reach all *manufacturers* who use essential oils, synthetic chemicals, etc., for scenting or flavoring their products.

An indication of the interest that our readers feel is well known to our advertisers; for they are in a position to determine this question for themselves. If they get no results they conclude that the delinquent journal has no standing in its field; and, conversely, if results are gratifying, it will be patent that the journal is fulfilling a mission, and that its readers place confidence in its advertising columns, as well as in the text pages.

We have had some interesting experiences that will go far to explain why we have achieved some small measure of success.

A few months ago one of our advertisers demanded that we publish a free reading notice of about a column in length, recommending his goods in unqualified terms. On our refusal to filch this amount of space that belongs to our readers, the advertiser withdrew from our columns. Our stand in this matter is exactly the same as that assumed by all journals of good repute, as is evidenced by an article in the February issue of *Profitable Advertising*, entitled *Genesis and Exodus of Reading Notices*, by John Corliss, who says, in part:

One of the strongest items in securing the trade of a customer, whether he be from the back woods of Arkansas or the Back Bay of Boston, is to make him feel that he is getting something for nothing.

The free reading notice is this something for nothing. As one great advertiser remarked one time in my hearing, "These newspapers, what are they? They simply have the sides of their paper for sale, and they are for sale to the

highest bidder." And it is more or less true. That's what they do have for sale, and what they can't sell they fill up with good farming talk, and the better farming talk it is the better off the publication becomes, so that it has what is called influence, and sometimes lots of it.

Every advertising manager is going to get all of this free space that he possibly can; so long as the paper is giving it to anybody. The better he knows the business, the better does he realize that by continually hammering he can get what comes nearly to being his fair proportion of this free space in consideration of the advertising space he is buying. But it seems to be well understood among publishers in general that the free reading notice is on the way to extinction, and the stronger the publishers' organizations become the scarcer is the free reading notice going to be.

Personally, I question the real effectiveness in the long run of the free reading notice. However well composed it may be, it but represents the fact that a certain part of the paper's expenditure is devoted to providing space for the appearance of this notice when it might much better have been devoted to increasing circulation, to providing authoritative contributors to the paper, or to improving the typography. These are the things which go to make a paper influential, which make a paper pull advertising results.

What does an advertiser care how much space he gets in a paper, whether it be advertising pure and simple or the free reading notice? If he doesn't get the results he is going to drop out, and he won't get the results unless the paper appeals to its readers as an authority along the very lines of the advertiser's own appeal.

Whenever we have *news* to publish, concerning an advertiser, or anyone else, we shall publish it, whether or not it happens to be of advertising value to the party concerned. Our sole guide is our duty to the *reader*, who is our *boss*. Mr. Emerson P. Harris, publisher of the *Selling Magazine*, said in a recent issue:

Every dollar of *Selling Magazine's* revenue comes out of the pocket of the reader. A part of this revenue is collected by us from the advertiser, but the reader pays it to the advertiser as part of the purchase price of advertised goods.

This is true of all papers. No paper can make good to its advertisers except by first performing a greater service to the reader.

The publisher who favors an advertiser to the neglect or deceit of the reader is doing the same kind of a thing that the architect is who accepts a bribe from the manufacturer of materials.

Here's for a better understanding and service with an eye single to the interests of readers.

Under this standard we will fall or conquer; and we have no fear of the result. That our readers approve our course is indicated by the testimony of our advertisers.

A typical case is that of the Buedingen Box & Label Co., that wrote us on Feb. 20th, as follows:

"We herewith send you contract for renewal of our ad. in the *AMERICAN PERFUMER* for another year from October 1909.

"Having had such good results from same we feel that it is to our advantage to place this contract with you again."

This is of especial interest in view of the fact that the costly campaign on which the Buedingen Box & Label Co. embarked is without precedent in the history of American journalism, with regard to the character of the advertising. Their experience is not uncommon; but we do not care to take more space to detail the experiences of other advertisers. We simply desire to pay this tribute to our boss, the reader, and with him we leave the case.

In response to the many well-meaning suggestions that he resign, Dr. Wiley says: "My neck is ready. I have not been asked to resign, but I have been fought at every turn of the road by adulterers of food, and I am ready to go if the government wants to take their side. I will not resign until I am asked, however, because my heart is in this work, and I will stay until I am asked to get out, no matter how thick the bullets fly. I think that I could support myself if I were to lose my official head."

OIL OF BITTER ALMOND.

A short time ago a local importer of essential oils called our attention to a demand made by the New York Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, that oil of bitter almonds free from prussic acid be labeled "Benzaldehyde." As this would be manifestly ridiculous we wrote to the Board of Food and Drug Inspection at Washington and received the following sensible reply:

PERFUMER PUB. CO., 100 William St., City.

Gentlemen:—Your favor of December 23rd at hand and in reply we enclose Circular No. 21 containing the Food and Drug Acts June 30, 1906, and rules and regulations for its enforcement and invite your attention especially to section 8 of the law which provides that the label and package shall be free from any statement which is false or misleading in any particular. In this connection, we would say that, in our opinion, oil of bitter almond which has been deprived of its hydrocyanic acid should not be labeled "Oil of Bitter Almond," inasmuch as the removal of the acid alters the identity of the original substance. We would suggest that, in our opinion, such a product may be labeled "Oil of Bitter Almond Deprived of Hydrocyanic Acid," or words to that effect, the type employed in printing the modifying words being of the size specified in regulation 17. The product should not be labeled "Benzaldehyde," inasmuch as it contains not only benzaldehyde but other substances as well. Furthermore, benzaldehyde should not be labeled "Oil of Bitter Almond," because it does not contain all of the ingredients found in bitter almond oil, nor should it be labeled in such a manner as to indicate that the product is bitter almond oil deprived of hydrocyanic acid.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

H. W. WILEY.

Consul W. J. Yerby, of Sierra Leone, reports regarding African Palm Oil:

"The palm oil and nut industry of West Africa bids fair to rival the cotton-seed industry of America. It is only waiting for improved methods in its cultivation and preparation for the market. There were exported from Sierra Leone alone, during the year 1907, 34,947 tons of nuts and 615,997 gallons of the oil, valued at \$2,500,000. The greater part of the oil is shipped to England and France."

OBITUARY.

Mr. George Valois, of the firm Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France, underwent an experience recently that was enough to try the soul of any man. He arrived here on Feb. 1 on *La Gascogne*, and intended to remain some weeks visiting his friends in the trade. On the 10th a cablegram was received telling of the death of Mme. Valois, after a very short illness.

Mr. Valois returned to France on *La Bretagne*, that sailed on the 11th. A son and daughter are the remaining survivors of the family.

Edwin F. Mintzer, of the firm of Mintzer & Kneisler, Philadelphia, died on Jan. 19. Funeral services were held from his late residence, 2113 South 16th street, Philadelphia, on Jan. 24.

John Buchan, secretary and treasurer of the Buchan Soap Co., Cleveland, O., died suddenly on Jan. 2. A son and two daughters survive him.

OIL MANDARINE.

The fluorescent base of oil Mandarin is the methyl-ether of methylanthranilin acid. If 6 kg. of the oil are shaken with sulphuric acid there will be separated from this mixture 36 grams of a basic product which distills under at 130-131 deg. C. and 13 millimeters pressure. Its density is 1.120 at 15 deg. C., and its point of fusion 13.5 deg. to 19.5 deg.; its odor resembles that of anthranilate of methyl and it has the property of yielding salts and double salts.

Hydriodic acid gives some iodide of methyl, and it is saponified by the alcoholic caustic potash of this alkaline solution; acetic acid precipitates anthranilic acid. This acid breaks up at 179 deg. and doubles itself towards 160-170 deg., in the presence of hydrochloric acid, into carbonic acid and methylanilin; it gives as a compound acid the nitrosolmethylanilic acid, which breaks up at 128 deg., the acetylanthranilic acid breaking up at 136 deg., and the benzoylmethyl anthranilic acid breaking up at 161 deg.

The oil of Mandarin is not secure against adulterations. The adulterating agent mostly employed is bitter orange, turpentine, alcohol, and oil of lemon. As for the oil of the sweet orange, the purity can be tested by a polarimetric examination and by a fractional distillation followed by the determination of the rotatory powers of the first parts of the distillate. Turpentine will have the effect of reducing the rotation, while the oil of orange will increase it.

—*Revue de Produits Chimiques.*

It appears from the daily press that the food industry of the country will be represented in the next Cabinet. President-elect Taft is reported to have selected Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, for the Treasury portfolio; and the Chicago papers of some weeks past stated that Mr. MacVeagh has retired from the wholesale grocery concern that bears his name. Franklin MacVeagh & Co. are factors of some importance in the Middle West in the manufacture of flavoring extracts.

VANILLA BEANS.

E. ROLLIN BARNES, PH. G., ST. LOUIS, MO.

As the most important thing to be considered in the manufacture of a first-class vanilla extract is the quality of the beans used, it seems essential that one should acquaint himself with the different varieties, culture and modes of curing, the latter of which contributes so much to the flavoring value of the bean.

On first thought it would seem that, considering the large quantities of vanilla beans used, information of this character would be abundant and easy to obtain, but such is not the case, at least in my experience and that of other interested parties with whom I have conversed. This condition is accounted for partly, from the fact that the manufacturer has depended entirely upon the integrity of the importer, and in his judging the quality of the beans almost entirely by their length and general appearance, the plausibility of the former of which is to be doubted on the same theory that the largest apple is not always the finest flavored. Some interesting facts in regard to vanilla beans were obtained from an introduction to a paper by S. J. Galbraith, of Mahé, Seychelles Islands, upon vanilla culture, as practiced in the islands, and commented upon by D. G. Fairchild, located there and connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, a summary of which follows with some personal additions.

"Although the vanilla is a plant native to America, its culture is now carried on most extensively and successfully in Bourbon, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, and other islands lying in the tropics in the Indian Ocean, east of Africa, as well as in the Island of Tahiti in the South Pacific."

South American beans are also becoming quite prominent on the market, and last but by no means least, Mexican.

"The vanilla industry is a very important one in the Seychelles Islands, and Mr. Galbraith, himself for many years a successful planter, has written a very interesting and instructive article on the subject of vanilla culture." As Mr. Galbraith goes into details, which might not be of interest unless one was thinking seriously of starting a vanillery, I have eliminated those parts which would not be of interest to the manufacturer.

"The vanilla is a climbing plant, the nearly mature pod of which is the part known to trade and that which furnishes vanilla extract. The plant grows wild only in the tropics and is so sensitive to cold that its culture is only successful in regions absolutely free from frost. The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, and other tropical territory has added to our domain, regions which there is every reason to believe will prove admirably suited to the cultivation of the plant. The competition of artificial vanillin prepared synthetically by chemical methods, has not proved to be of any considerable importance. In fact the price of good vanilla has risen during recent years, probably because of the ravages of diseases in the islands where it is principally grown and the demand created by the standard of the pure food laws.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

"Vanilla cuttings are said to have been first introduced into the Seychelles Islands in 1866, probably from Bourbon, where the plant was grown extensively after sugar began to fail, about 1850. If kept free from disease it is a plant of extraordinary vitality. The manner of setting out plantations has undergone considerable changes in the last few years. Formerly the vines were planted in rows so close together as scarce to leave room for workers to pass between them. The yield per acre under such conditions was sometimes enormous, but when disease once started in a vanillery thus arranged, its destruction was rapid and complete, so this system has been given up."

"A much better way of growing vanilla is now more generally coming into practice. This is to plant each creeper on a tree of its own, and some distance apart. This method of planting gives security against wholesale destruction from disease, for when so arranged a sick plant can be removed and destroyed with greater chance of this being done before any of its neighbors become affected. It begins to bear fruit in about three years and continues for 30 or 40 years.

"The beans grow to their full size in five or six weeks, but take some eight months before they ripen. The indication of ripening is a slight yellowing of the whole pod, which is more marked near its free end. If left too long before gathering, they split and for that reason lose in value. After each day's gathering, before the pods are started on their first stage of curing, they are sorted roughly into four classes, long, medium, short and split.

CURING THE PODS FOR MARKET.

"There are many different modes of preparing vanilla, but for brevity's sake one alone will be described; it is probably the simplest, and appears to be as successful as any other. About 400 of the longest pods are placed in a basket and plunged into hot water (190° F.) for ten seconds; this is repeated twice, the dips being increased to twelve and fifteen seconds, with intervals of half a minute between each two. After the third dip, when most of the water has drained off, the pods are placed in a wooden box or barrel lined with blankets, and closely covered up with the same material. By the following morning they should have changed to a chocolate color, and are then ready to spread in a drying room on the shelves. The pods are sorted as they progress in curing. A good average heat for the drying room is 110° F. for some days, then in a cooler one 90° F. finishing at ordinary temperature. The slower the progress the more uniform and better is the result. When fully cured the pods are much wrinkled and pliable, bending easily around one's finger. If the contents move easily all along a pod, without any unevenness being noticed when it is drawn between the finger and thumb, it is properly cured. When finished the

Pods are well wiped with bits of soft flannel and then kept in boxes with close-fitting lids. At this time or later the different qualities are more exactly separated, none but faultless pods, without scar or defect in curing, being allowed in the first quality. The rest rank as seconds, etc.

The producer realizes that he must conform to whatever whims buyers get into their heads, and that the appearance of a marketed crop has much influence on the price it will bring. Bundle tying is something of an art, and a deft hand at it is valuable. Sixteen or thereabouts of the shapeliest pods in each 50 are selected for the outside; the rest are tied up as a core, being kept in position with a few turns of the fiber tying cord, while the chosen 16 are carefully placed round them. The bundle is tied in either three places, near each end and in the middle, or in two places, an inch or more from the ends, according to the length of the bundle. The core-holding string is pulled out before the final tie is fixed. Two-tie packets are boxed as they are. With those of three-ties buyers prefer that the end cords be removed before packing, to enable them to examine the bundles inside and see if the contents are of uniform quality. As some chemical action is set up when vanilla rests in contact with tin or iron, thin vegetable parchment paper is placed in the boxes to keep the two apart. The tins are packed in wooden cases and shipped to market. According to Bucholz, vanilla does not yield volatile oil when distilled, with water; and the aroma appears to depend on chemical changes which take place during and after curing of the fruit, hence we can readily see the importance of this process, and its bearing on the value of the extract of vanilla itself.

But of all the varieties of vanilla beans, the Mexican is acknowledged the best; and although the high price has stimulated the industry in other varieties, none equal the fine, rich aroma of the properly ripened and cured Mexican bean. The market price is about double that of the South American, and 25 per cent. more than the best Bourbon. The Bourbon bean was originally a Mexican plant, but the climatic conditions, soil or curing process, make of it an entirely different bean. Next to the Mexican in value is the Bourbon, then the South American, some of which yield a good flavor. Tahiti vanilla beans until recently hardly deserved the name vanilla, as they contained no really valuable flavoring principles, and they were used for blending purposes in lower grade extracts, but steps have now been taken to develop the vanillin content which I understand has been successful and they are now being used quite extensively. On account of the large amount of mucilaginous matter they contain, results will not be satisfactory unless this is first eliminated.

CHOOSING THE BEAN FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE EXTRACT.

We receive no benefit from knowledge that is not applied, and I am convinced that the use of it in the selection of a vanilla bean is very important. The planter caters to the requirements of quality as demanded by the importer, which are founded on practically three things, viz., appearance, condition and length, and there the importer stops, in fact as one expressed himself to me a short time ago when questioned along this line, "like all the others, I take a chance." The manufacturer cannot afford to take any chances, and must go deeper into the qualifications. In selecting vanilla beans do not confine

yourself to one importer, but let three or four, at least, know that you are in the market, and ask them to submit samples, informing them, of course, of the variety you wish and length desired; in regard to the length, would say that, all things considered, have found that more uniform and better results have been obtained from a medium length bean, say six or seven inches. The samples will probably be in bundles, when sent to you, and just remember one thing, that without doubting the integrity of the importer in the least, nevertheless the bundle submitted is not the poorest in the lot offered for sale, but in all probability is one of the best; and while one must not be unreasonable in his demands, it is but fair to see that the beans selected compare favorably with the sample submitted. Note the general appearance and condition of the bean and the bundle; if the bundle presents a smooth, even appearance, as if it had been pressed in a mold, it is an indication that the beans were properly cured and in good condition. Avoid a bundle that is puffed up or has an uneven appearance; it signifies improper curing and that beans are not in good condition. Cut the strings with which the beans are tied and examine the length; it should be uniform, as the importer charges you more for 7-inch beans than for 5-inch. Examine the beans very closely for defects of any kind. If there is a scar or blemish of the least kind on a bean it is not a prime bean, but second quality. If any beans are split it decreases their commercial and intrinsic value. When drawn between the thumb and finger the contents of the bean should present an even feeling to the touch the entire length of the pod.

Do not select a bean that is too dry: It should be pliable enough to wrap easily around one's finger. If there is any drying necessary to be done, it is preferable to do it under your own supervision. An "old crop" bean is more desirable than a "new crop" bean, as the flavoring principles have fully developed in the former. Examine carefully for any mould. If one bean in the bundle is mouldy, the whole becomes affected, although it may not be apparent, and an extract made from a bundle of beans of this kind will have a mouldy taste, and there is no remedy to sweeten it. After carefully following the suggestions made, and conditions are favorable in two or three bundles, choose from two to four beans from each, and make up into "trial" extracts, after the following formula:

TRIAL TEST EXTRACT.

Vanilla—cut in small pieces and bruised.....	1/2 ounce
Sugar—in coarse powder	1 "
Alcohol	3 "
Water	2 "

Cut or grind the vanilla into as small pieces as possible.

Transfer the vanilla to a mortar, beat it with the sugar to a uniform powder. Mix 3 ounces of alcohol with 2 ounces of water. Macerate the vanilla and sugar in this mixture for at least 24 hours, with frequent agitation, then filter.

Observe carefully the finished extracts as to color, taste and flavor, for after all is said and done it is the finished product that concerns us most. By following this simple method you will be in a position to judge with a certain degree of accuracy and can make your selection of beans accordingly and have a fair idea of results that will be obtained upon a large quantity.

PEACH, APRICOT AND PRUNE KERNELS AS BY-PRODUCTS

BY FRANK RABAK, EXPERT, DRUG PLANT INVESTIGATION.

(Continued from January issue.)

The present wholesale prices²² of oil of sweet almonds (true) is from 45 to 55 cents a pound, while peach-kernel oil is listed at from 28 to 36 cents a pound. Apricot and prune kernel oils are not on the lists, the latter because it has never been produced commercially as yet, and the former being possibly sold as sweet almond-oil.

Of almond oil designated as sweet-almond oil, the importation²³ during the year ended June 30, 1906, amounted to 155,661 pounds. No record of the importation of apricot or peach-kernel oil is available, but this in all probability aggregates much more than that of almonds, since the almond oil is chiefly consumed in pharmaceutical channels. It may be entirely possible that the above statistics also includes some apricot and peach-kernel oil.

THE VOLATILE OIL.

Previous statements have been made to the effect that the volatile oil from peach, apricot and prune kernels does not exist as such in the kernel, but is dependent for its formation upon two important constituents, namely, the glucosid amygdalin and the ferment emulsin. When these two substances are brought to react in the presence of water, the volatile oil (benzaldehyde and hydrocyanic acid) and dextrose are produced. The amount of volatile oil capable of being formed is dependent in a measure on the amount of amygdalin present in a given quantity of kernels. It is therefore of interest to compare the relative yields of amygdalin from peach, apricot and prune kernels with the yield of bitter almonds. Bitter almonds, as previously stated, contain 1 to 3 per cent. of amygdalin.²⁴ By complete extraction of peach kernels with hot absolute alcohol a yield of 3 per cent. of crystalline amygdalin was obtained; of apricot kernels, 2 per cent., and of prune kernels, 1.5 per cent. The amount of emulsin present does not affect directly the yield of volatile oil, inasmuch as it requires but one part of emulsin to hydrolyse about twelve parts of amygdalin.

As early as 1875²⁵ bitter-almond oil was known to have been manufactured from peach kernels. At the present time the principal raw materials which serve for the manufacture of this oil are peach and apricot kernels,²⁶ and it is further stated that the article suffers very much from the scarcity of raw material during some seasons.²⁷

The distillation of the oil from bitter almonds has fallen off greatly, and in fact has been practically discontinued, the oil being at present derived from apricot and peach kernels. This assumption is substantiated since the United

States Pharmacopœia²⁸ the National Dispensatory,²⁹ and the United States Dispensatory³⁰ describe the oil as "the volatile oil distilled from bitter almonds and other seeds containing amygdalin," the peach and apricot kernels falling in the category of "other seeds containing amygdalin."

METHODS OF EXTRACTION AND YIELD OF VOLATILE OIL FROM THE PRESS CAKE.

The extraction of the volatile oil from the press cake, which remains after expressing the fixed oil from the seeds, depends upon a process of maceration and subsequent distillation. The proper maceration of the press cake with water is an important essential for acquiring a maximum yield of oil, since the oil is formed by a process of fermentation. Much credence is generally given to the supposition that since emulsin is prone to decomposition at high temperatures the reaction should be completed before distillation is begun. The exact time for the reaction to complete itself has been a subject of some comment, Pettenkofer³¹ stating that forty-eight hours of maceration are required for the greatest yield of oil. Later Pettenkofer proposed a new method of maceration and distillation in which twelve hours³² was given as the time of maceration.

The question of maceration no doubt is one of prime importance, and accordingly several alterations were applied in the laboratory with a view to determining the most practicable method as well as the one yielding the greatest quantity of oil.

The method promulgated by Pettenkofer as being most productive was applied in each case and consists in substance as follows: Of ground seeds 12 parts are added to from 100 to 120 parts of boiling water, and the mixture is kept at this temperature for fifteen to thirty minutes and then cooled. To the cooled mixture 1 part of fresh seeds, mixed with 6 to 7 parts of cold water, is added and the whole is allowed to macerate for twelve hours. The hot treatment extracts the amygdalin and the addition of fresh seeds supplies sufficient emulsin to hydrolyse the amygdalin.

The results obtained seem to indicate that the time of maceration bears little relationship to the actual yield of oil, and apparently the reaction is completed in as short a time as a half hour, since the yield of oil obtained by maceration from a half hour to one and one-half hours is in most cases greater than a maceration of twelve hours.

Mention must also be made here of the separation of the oil from the distillate. The oil, being rather soluble in water (1 part in 300 parts), does not permit of a complete separation unless the distillate is subjected to a process of cohobation (i. e., redistillation of the aqueous distillate by direct application of heat, distilling over one-third to one-half of the solution, which in turn is subjected to the same process). In all of the distillations, the aqueous

²² Commerce and Navigation of the United States, p. 288. 1906.

²³ National Dispensatory, pp. 163-164. 1905.

²⁴ Proc. Amer. Pharm. Assoc., vol. 23, p. 504. 1875.

²⁵ Rept., Schimmel & Co., October, 1905, p. 5; National Dispensatory, p. 1034, 1905; Gildemeister, Hoffman and Kremers, The Volatile Oils, pp. 437-438.

²⁶ Rept., Schimmel & Co., October, 1907, p. 11; *ibid.*, April, 1887, p. 20; *ibid.*, April-May, 1906, p. 8.

²⁷ United States Pharmacopœia, eighth revision, p. 306.

²⁸ National Dispensatory, p. 1034. 1905.

²⁹ United States Dispensatory, 19th ed., p. 829.

³⁰ Pettenkofer. Jour. de Pharm. et Chim., 1862, p. 432.

³¹ Pettenkofer. Liebig's Annalen, vol. 122, p. 81.

³² Aqueous distillate cohobated but twice.

ous distillate was cohobated four times and the oil separated and weighed. Owing to the ease of error in these distillations and in the separation of such small quantities of oil, the percentages given do not express absolute but only approximate yields. However, the percentages are rather too low than too high, since a distillation on a large scale would correspondingly diminish the experimental error entering into both distillation and separation.

By careful observation of the results of the distillations, the yields of oils appear to be equal to and in some cases considerably greater than the usual yield of oil from bitter almonds. The yield of oil from bitter almonds varies from 0.5 to 0.7 per cent.,⁴¹ but according to Whipple⁴² a yield of 1.35 per cent. was obtained from the ground cake.

The amount of oil obtained from apricot kernels was exceedingly high, 2.6 per cent. of oil being obtained after complete cohobation of the distillate. A second distillation of apricot kernels indicated a yield of 1.33 per cent., which was much lower, owing to the fact that cohobation was resorted to but twice in order to ascertain whether the composition of the oil was affected in any way by several cohobations.

Peach kernels yielded 1.17 per cent. of volatile oil (calculated from press cake), while prune kernels showed a much lower percentage, 0.71 per cent. being obtained. This in part is accounted for by the lower content of amygdalin in the seeds and also by the possible effect of the heat employed during the pitting process upon the emulsin, which is destroyed or rendered less active by heat.

It is self-evident that twelve-hour macerations are not conducive to higher yields of oils, as was generally held. The process was less expeditious and in most cases less productive. The lower production of oil by long maceration may be explained by the possible oxidation to benzoic acid of the benzaldehyde, which is formed in the reaction and which constitutes the major part of the oil.

The most expeditious as well as the most productive method for securing volatile oil from these kernels, to be recommended because of its simplicity and ease of operation, is as follows: One part of ground kernels (or press cake) is mixed with 2 to 3 parts of lukewarm water and allowed to macerate or react with frequent agitation for a period of about one hour, after which steam under slight pressure is passed into the mixture and distillation is conducted until approximately four parts of distillate are obtained. After separation of the non-soluble oil from the distillate, provided a complete yield of oil is desirable, the distillate is subjected to the process of cohobation three or four times in order to recover the oil which is in solution.

In this manner an exceedingly high yield of volatile oil is obtained, whereas if the distillate were not redistilled only approximately one-half or two-thirds of the oil would separate from the aqueous solution.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Inasmuch as it is generally stated that the volatile oils from the peach and apricot are identical in every way with the oil from bitter almonds, the work of examination and comparison was undertaken to test this claim.

Since the United States Pharmacopœia,⁴³ in which the "oil from bitter almonds and other seeds containing amygdalin" is official, specifies certain physical and chemical properties, the analyses were taken up along these lines.

Chemically considered, the value of the oil is based upon the percentage of benzaldehyde and hydrocyanic acid which it contains.

Parallel to the physical and chemical analyses of the kernel oils, the analyses of bitter-almond oil freshly distilled from the bitter almonds and also of a market sample of the oil were jointly carried on for purposes of comparison.

The physical properties of the kernel oils suggest but very little difference between the sample extracted for experimental purposes and the sample of bitter-almond oil purchased on the market. As far as color, odor, taste and solubility are concerned the oils are practically identical, these properties being, however, of only comparative value. The specific gravities show differences which can hardly be construed to denote radical internal variation. The specific gravities of the peach and apricot oils fall very slightly outside of the limits prescribed by the United States Pharmacopœia, eighth revision, for oil of bitter almonds, but the other properties correspond strikingly.

The pharmacopœial requirement chemically is not less than 2 nor more than 4 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid and not less than 85 per cent. of benzaldehyde.

The hydrocyanic acid content of all the oils distilled and examined in the laboratory falls within the limits prescribed except the oil from prune kernels, which is 0.25 per cent. below the lower limit, and the oil distilled from bitter almonds, which is 0.8 per cent. above the higher limit.

The oil from apricot kernels (No. 3) is the only oil which reaches the requirement for benzaldehyde, showing by assay 88 per cent., the oil being assayed immediately after distillation. All the remaining oils, including genuine bitter-almond oil and oil purchased on the market, fall below the requirement for benzaldehyde content by several points, the prune and peach oils coming nearest to the requirement.

The prevalent low percentage of benzaldehyde may be accounted for by considering the susceptibility to oxidation which benzaldehyde possesses. Unless oils containing this constituent are kept in vessels that are completely filled and tightly stoppered, and are well protected from the light, oxidation of the benzaldehyde takes place very rapidly, benzoic acid being formed. Decomposition is also facilitated by the presence of water in the oil.⁴⁴ Oil free from water is said to possess better keeping qualities. Alcohol⁴⁵ also aids preservation if about 10 per cent. is added to the oils. As much as 20.7 per cent. of benzoic acid is said to have been formed in twelve hours. Samples of the oil have even been known to become a solid mass of crystals⁴⁶ (benzoic acid) in a few months.

Admitting this noticeable ease of oxidation, it is not surprising that the benzaldehyde content of the majority of oils examined was low. As all (with the exception of No. 2) were examined almost immediately after distillation,

⁴¹ United States Pharmacopœia, eighth revision, p. 306.

⁴² Tilden, W. A. Hager's Centralhalle, p. 49. 1869.

⁴³ Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., vol. 43, p. 1027. 1895.

⁴⁴ Lückner, Ed. Apoth. Ztg., vol. 20, p. 1044. 1905.

⁴⁵ Gildemeister, Hoffman and Kremers. The Volatile Oils, p. 437.

⁴⁶ Whipple. Pharm. Jour., vol. 10, p. 297.

the low and variable content of benzaldehyde may be attributed to the fact that only small quantities of oils were dealt with and the numerous cobinations promoted ease and rapidity of oxidation by exposure of the oil to the oxygen of the air. Sample No. 2, possessing the lowest percentage of benzaldehyde, was kept in a bottle not completely filled, which stood for a period of six weeks before assay.

Nothing is known of the precautions against deterioration taken in the case of sample No. 6, an oil purchased on the market, the low benzaldehyde content unquestionably indicating poor preservation.

A careful survey of the physical and chemical examination of these oils only serves to confirm the statements made, that the oils from the several kernels are practically identical in composition, no discriminating characteristics being revealed.

COMMERCIAL USES AND VALUE.

Aside from the medicinal uses of the oil of bitter almonds and other kernel oils, which are valued chiefly for their sedative action produced by the hydrocyanic acid, they find a very extensive application in the perfume industry and for confectioners' purposes. In the latter instance an oil free from hydrocyanic acid must be used. Possibly the greatest part of the oil on the market at present does not enter pharmaceutical channels, but is consumed by the confectioner and perfumery maker.

Although the so-called synthetic bitter-almond oil, or benzaldehyde, has done much to reduce the use and to disparage the value of this oil, there still remains considerable demand, both domestic and foreign, for the genuine article, which possesses certain points of value which the synthetic compound does not furnish.

The total importation of bitter-almond oil, or oil purchased under this name, during the year ended June 30, 1906, was 13,487 pounds.¹⁰ The current wholesale price of the oil is from \$3.25 to \$4.75 per pound,¹¹ the prices fluctuating with the supply and demand.

Since the manufacture of the oil of bitter almonds from bitter almonds is now carried on only to a limited extent in foreign countries, and the imported oil is in a great measure represented by oils made from peach, apricot, the prune kernels, attention may well be directed toward the vast amount of raw materials in the United States from which the oil can be produced.

QUANTITY AND DISPOSAL OF KERNELS.

APRICOT KERNELS.

The commercial production of apricots in the United States is confined chiefly to the State of California. It is estimated by growers that in a normal year there are grown and marketed sufficient apricots to produce as a by-product during the canning and drying operations about 5,000 tons of pits. The ratio by calculation which the kernel bears to the pit in the case of apricots is about 20 to 25 per cent. This would mean the production of about 1,000 to 1,250 tons of apricot kernels during a single year.

At the present time the apricot pits are cracked by machinery at an expense of about 1½ cents a pound. The

kernels are largely exported to Europe, and especially to Germany, where they are used for various purposes, principally, however, according to reports noted, for the manufacture of the fixed and volatile oils. Only a portion of the yearly output of kernels from California is consumed in the United States, and that probably only for confectioners' purposes.

From the figures presented, it is estimated that there is a possible production of from 400 to 500 tons of fixed oil (by expression with hydraulic presses from 350 to 400 tons). From the press cake thus obtained, assuming a yield of 1.5 per cent. of volatile oil (which is considerably below the actual yield), about 18,000 to 22,000 pounds of volatile oil could be distilled.

The majority of the kernels produced are exported, with a range of prices during the past six or eight years of from 5 to 12 cents per pound (varying with the crops), and subsequently, to a great extent, imported again by the United States in the form of the volatile and fixed oils produced therefrom.

PEACH KERNELS.

Peaches are produced much more generally in the United States than apricots, although in the California fruit regions much larger quantities of the stones are accumulated at canneries and drying grounds than elsewhere. A rough estimate of the quantity of peach pits obtained as a by-product from the peach industry in California alone during a normal year is 10,000 tons. The ratio of the kernel to the pit in this instance is much less than in the case of apricots, probably varying from 6 to 12 per cent.; the California crop should therefore net from 600 to 1,200 tons of peach kernels a year.

The amount of fixed oil obtainable from these kernels by expression is approximately 210 to 420 tons. The amount of volatile oil from the press cake, calculated from a yield of 1 per cent., would be from about 7,800 to 15,600 pounds.

At the present time peach pits are not cracked nor the kernels exported to any great extent. Allowing a small quantity for use by nurseries, the remainder is chiefly used as a fuel, commanding from \$5 to \$7 a ton for this purpose. A more economical disposal of these kernels, so rich in fixed and volatile oils, might well be made in the United States by the growers and producers.

PRUNE KERNELS.

The pitting of prunes is not carried on to such an extent as is the case with peaches and apricots, this treatment being a relatively new feature. For this reason no figures are available. Attention is nevertheless directed to the large amounts of fixed oil and volatile oil which may be produced from these kernels, as well as from those of apricots and peaches, should they be utilized for this purpose.

SUMMARY.

(1) From the standpoint of relative composition, both the fixed and the volatile oils which can be produced from kernels of peaches, apricots and prunes, compare very favorably, and in some cases are almost identical with the oils on the market obtained from the kernels of sweet and bitter almonds. The physical and chemical properties corre-

¹⁰ Commerce and Navigation of the United States, p. 988. 1906.

¹¹ Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, vol. 73, No. 5, p. 32.

spond in a striking degree to those of the almond oils and point to an extremely close relationship.

(2) In view of the fact that the oils from peach, apricot and prune kernels are at the present time substituted for the rarer almond oils and have largely replaced them, the production of these oils in the United States suggests itself. Large quantities of kernels, especially of the apricot, are exported annually from the United States at low prices to foreign countries and the products manufactured from them are returned to this country. Peach stones containing kernels are largely burned as fuel. The possibility of a domestic production of these articles of commerce is therefore strongly emphasized by the ready availability of the raw materials.

(3) The adulteration or synthetic production of almond oils is not necessary and should be discouraged. The fixed oils from peach, apricot and prune kernels can be and are used for the same purposes as almond oils; and such use ought not to be unjustifiable when their similarity of composition is considered. The volatile oils of these fruit kernels are practically identical with the oil of bitter almonds, and could therefore entirely replace that oil in commerce, the cheapness of the kernels as compared with bitter almonds making them a more desirable and economical raw material.

(4) The extent of production, taking into account the cheapness and abundance of the raw material, might sufficiently reduce the prices of the fixed oils to render possible a broader and more extensive use than they enjoy at present. Owing to the ready saponification of these oils, a demand in the toilet-soap industry should be forthcoming. Foreign manufacturers are unable at times to supply the demand for almond oil, depending to a certain extent on the supply of the raw material—peach and apricot kernels—from America.

(5) The processes of extraction and distillation of fruit-kernel oils are not particularly complex, and are such that the expense of maintaining and operating in establishments or canneries which are already equipped with steam or other power would be comparatively small.

(6) Attention may also be called to the value of the press cake or kernels from which the fixed and volatile oils have been extracted. Important economic use might be made of these extracted kernels as stock foods or as fertilizers, owing to their high content of nitrogenous matter.

(7) Careful consideration by the fruit growers of the United States should be given to peach, apricot and prune kernels as waste products, with a view to their utilization in the production of important commercial articles heretofore almost entirely imported and representing no small economic value.

CASSIE.

By L. MAZUYER.

(Concluded from January issue.)

The flower of Ancient Cassie may be recognized, however, from the fact that it offers more body to the pressure of the finger. In a big number the mass appears more

pale yellow, and toward the end of the gathering, when the first frosts prevent the complete flowering of this more fragile cassie, the bunch appears somewhat greenish in color, due to the proportion of flowers not completely opened. The Ancient Cassie has a perfume more accentuated, less subtle and altogether sweeter.

The Roman Cassie is much lighter, so that a sole comparison of a handful of the two varieties in each hand is an index. Less thick, it fears compression but little when, at the time of transporting, it is generally done up in bags; it also appears more agreeable to the eye. This flower, more resisting than the other variety, opens well up to the first frosts, and in a quantity it is found to be of deeper yellow. The perfume of the Roman Cassie has something more best-like, which gives room to an after-odor slightly pungent. It is said that, when the Cassie is treated with warm fat, the Roman variety evolves a heady element which is piquant and makes the eyes of the women employed in this work water. Furthermore, by a section of the flowers a skilful eye will recognize a coloration and arrangement of the calyxes which are different in the two varieties.

The essence of cassie makes the basis of the perfumes of the Mimosa series; it is moreover a corrective which renders great services in the composition of many perfumes. It is employed much in the violet extract; sweetened by a small proportion of jasmin, it gives the exquisite odor of the fresh flower. It possesses a very great tenacity and contributes to the breaking up and uniting the odors among themselves.

Messrs. Schimmel and Co. have succeeded in separating from the essence of the cassie flowers, *benzyl* alcohol along with a *salicylate* of methyl and a *salicylate* ketone with a very agreeable violet odor. More extended researches have shown that in it are also very probably found some *linalol* and *geraniol*. Along with *eugenol* have been noted *methyleugenol* and *anisic acid*.

THE GATHERING AND PICKING IN PROVENCE.

The gathering of the cassie has been very good this season; it is even said that up till now it is double that of last year, which in itself, was of good average. This increase is due to the very favorable temperature. The cool summer which followed a rainy spring and a very mild winter, was very good for the shrub. The gathering began sooner than usual, and the autumn rains not having lasted long, it continues even better than is usual in a like season. It is thought that the cold is not going to put a stop to this before the later days of December. The demand has been sufficiently strong, but as the production exceeds the needs the orders were promptly filled. From now on the prices of raw material will be lowered considerably. Ancient Cassie sold for 6 francs a kg., the current price reaches 3 francs with difficulty.

We learn that the crop at Boufarik and Beyrouth has been a little checked by the *siroccos*, the redoubtable enemy of the cassie. When it blows it destroys the flower and takes away the entire aroma; there ought to be therefore, a number of spoiled gatherings. The perfumers will do well, therefore, to take advantage this year of the products made from French flowers.—*Journal de la Parfumerie et Savonnerie Francaises*.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

(T. D. 29522.)

Clerical error.

MAGNUS v. UNITED STATES.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. January 12, 1909. No. 116 (suit 4972).

CLERICAL ERROR—UNDERVALUATION—SHIPMENT OF BETTER GOODS THAN ORDERED.

Through an alleged clerical error of the shippers, merchandise of a better grade than that ordered was shipped, being invoiced as of the description and value of the cheaper grade ordered. Being entered on the basis of this incorrect invoice value, the merchandise was subjected to the additional duty provided for undervaluation. Held that no relief from this duty could be afforded on the ground of clerical error.

APPEAL from the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York.

[Decision in favor of the Government.]

The decision below (160 Fed. Rep., 281; T. D. 28867) affirmed a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers, G. A. 6614 (T. D. 28231), which had overruled the protest of Magnus & Lauer against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York. The facts in the case are stated as follows in the opinion below:

HOUGH, *District Judge*: The petitioners are the agents of Spurway, of Cannes, France. They received from their principals an invoice describing 300 pounds of Turkish oil of geranium, which invoice set forth the value of this article at 5.50 francs per pound. This is a fair market price for Turkish oil. The appraiser discovered that the article imported was Algerian oil of geranium, which is worth twice as much as Turkish. It appears from the testimony that the principal had himself been in this country not long before the time of this importation, and had contracted for the sale and delivery of certain Turkish oil; that he intended to ship Turkish in compliance with such contract, and by mistake Algerian was sent instead—by whose mistake can only be inferred, presumably that of some employee of Spurway & Co. in Cannes. It is asserted that this is a clerical error against which the Board of General Appraisers should have afforded relief.

The court below concluded:

Under any definition of "clerical error" I do not see how this mistake can be excused; and it is so obvious that by arrangement between shipper and importer "clerical errors" of this sort can be made to suit many cases of undervaluation or fraudulent invoicing that I think it clear that the Board was right in refusing relief, in order not to establish a most dangerous precedent.

Kammerlohr & Duffy (John G. Duffy of counsel), for the importers.

J. Osgood Nichols, assistant United States attorney, for the United States.

Before LACOMBE, COXE and NOYES, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM: Decision affirmed on the opinion of Judge Hough.

(T. D. 29546.)

Adeps lanæ.

ZINKEISEN v. UNITED STATES.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. January 12, 1909. No. 119 (suit 4920).

ADEPS LANÆ.—MEDICINAL PREPARATION—WOOL GREASE.

Adeps lanæ anhydrous and adeps lanæ cum aqua, which are worth from 10 to 15 cents per pound, are used principally in therapeutics and generally sold to the drug trade, though used to some extent in medicinal soaps and salves, are not "wool grease" within the meaning of paragraph 279, tariff act of 1897, but "medicinal preparations" under paragraph 68.

APPEAL from the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York.

[Decision in favor of the Government.]

The decision below (T. D. 29000) affirmed a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers, Abstract 15013 (T. D. 28074), which had overruled protests of Zinkeisen & Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York. The article in controversy was invoiced as "adeps lanæ anhydrous," "adeps lanæ cum aqua," and "wool grease."

Walden & Webster (Howard T. Walden of counsel), for the importers.

J. Osgood Nichols, assistant United States attorney, for the United States.

Before LACOMBE, COXE and NOYES, Circuit Judges.

On appeal from a decision of the circuit court for the southern district of New York, which affirmed the decision of the Board of General Appraisers sustaining the action of the collector in assessing the merchandise in controversy as medicinal preparations under paragraph 68 of the tariff act of 1897.

COXE, *Circuit Judge*: The collector classified the appellants' importation under paragraph 68 of the act of 1897, which reads as follows:

Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is not used, not specifically provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (30 Stat., 154.)

The appellants insist that their merchandise should have been assessed as "wool grease" under paragraph 279 of the same act, which is as follows:

Tallow, three-fourth of one cent per pound; wool grease, including that known commercially as degrass or brown wool grease, one-half of one cent per pound. (30 Stat., 172.)

The Board and the circuit court, after a careful review of the facts, reached the conclusion that the merchandise was not wool grease. If not wool grease, the appellants must fail.

In February, 1895, two years prior to the passage of the act in question, the circuit court, in *Movius v. United States* (66 Fed. Rep., 734), had before it a case in all essential particulars similar upon the facts to the case at bar. The paragraph (316) of the act of 1890 was identical in language with the paragraph now in question. The court there described wool grease as follows:

Wool grease is of a brown color and viscous consistency. It is extracted from wool washings, and consists of cholesterol and other fats and volatile fatty acids. It contains from 15 to 30 per cent. of potash. It emits a rank, disagreeable odor, it resembles molasses and tar mixed together, it is imported in returned petroleum barrels, it is worth from 2½ to 3 cents a pound, and its chief use is for stuffing leather.

The merchandise in question here is a highly finished product, used principally in therapeutics, and is sold generally to the drug trade, but a portion thereof (represented by Samples 3 and 4) is used for medicinal and very high-class soap and for salves, imparting thereto certain curative properties. It is worth from 10 to 15 cents per pound. It is not wool grease chemically, is used for entirely different purposes, and has never been known commercially as wool grease or degrass.

We think that the importations are medicinal preparations as that term has been defined by the courts, and that there is no satisfactory testimony that it is possible to use them otherwise. *Dodge v. United States* (130 Fed. Rep., 624; T. D. 25240); *Parks v. United States* (66 Fed. Rep., 731).

The case is stronger for the Government than the *Movius* case, for the reason that the court prior to the passage of the present act had construed "wool grease" to include only the crude raw material and not the refined and expensive products derived therefrom. With this construction presumably in mind, Congress re-enacted the paragraph in identical language. This would hardly have been done if Congress had intended that the refined and expensive "lanolin" should enter as wool grease and pay duty at the rate of only one-half of 1 cent per pound.

The decision is affirmed.

TRADE NOTES

Hugh Graham has been elected president and treasurer of the American Soap and Washoline Co., Cohoes, N. Y.

The Seeley Mfg. Co., of Windsor, Ont., Can., will erect a \$15,000 perfume factory, according to the local papers.

The soap factory of S. Strunz & Son, Bingham street, Pittsburg, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000 on January 26.

The Hymes Brothers Co., New York, have been appointed sole American agents for Dr. Albert Verley, Paris, manufacturer of perfume specialties.

C. J. Hammond has been appointed receiver of the Campbell-Hoskins Soap Co., Columbus, O., on application of the Welch, Holme & Clark Co., New York.

William Witt, a laborer employed at Lautz Bros. soap factory, Buffalo, was horribly burned when he fell into a tank of boiling soap. It is feared he will die.

Judge Holt has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed against the Tourist Supply Co., 12 Spruce street, New York, makers of toilet preparations.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of William Walthke & Co., St. Louis, was celebrated on December 30 by a banquet at the Missouri Athletic Club.

The Metropolitan Specialty Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass., has sent out a call to its stockholders for more money to carry on the business. They seem to be in straits.

Leerburger Bros., formerly of 45 Beekman street, New York, manufacturers of fruit essences and importers of essential oils, moved on Feb. 1 to 295½ Pearl street, where they will occupy the entire building.

"Billy" Ungerer is no "prophet of evil." He has just returned from a visit to Ungerer & Co.'s Philadelphia branch and reports that business in the vicinity of the City of Brotherly Love is gaining ground, surely if slowly.

Italian Consul Nicolini is trying to establish an Italian colony, with 100 families as a nucleus, in Texas, on the Gulf Coast, for the purpose of raising violets to produce perfume materials. This is news of the class "important, if true."

The Proctor & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati, who recently gained the controlling interest in the McCaw Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., will enlarge the plant, already the largest of its kind in the South. One million dollars will be spent to make this an ideal plant for the manufacture of soap, cotton oil and vegetable compounds.

The Arabol Manufacturing Company, No. 100 William street, New York, thinks this a proper time to point out that by using their Tinnol all trouble with pasting labels on tin caused by cold weather will be avoided. There will be no cracking; whether used on plain or lacquered

tin, it will stick. It is perfectly neutral, prevents rust spots, does not affect the most delicate tints, and does not warp or wrinkle the paper.

The annual meeting of the New York Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association was held on Saturday, Feb. 6, the election of officers resulting as follows:

President, George D. Chisholm; first vice-president, O. Dulberger; secretary and treasurer, E. D. Cuddy; executive committee, Geo. D. Chisholm, H. Gottlieb, William Gambert, C. Posner and V. Spagna.

Frank S. Amerman, perfumer and chemist, who until recently was associated with Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York, is now vice-president and treasurer of the Odorbase

Mfg. Co., 108 Fulton street, New York. Mr. Amerman, whose likeness we present, is well known to the American trade and he is receiving hearty good wishes on his new venture. Mr. Amerman's connection with Lazell, Dalley & Co. covered a period of 15 years, during which time his experience involved nearly every branch of the business, and he is therefore particularly well fitted to cater to the

tions. Mr. Amerman is a graduate in the Industrial Chemistry Course of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Mr. Alfred E. Bruns, formerly sales manager, and Mr. Charles E. C. Roberts, formerly general representative of The American Stopper Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., have, together with some friends, organized the Metal Package Co., under the laws of New York State. Their headquarters are in a fine new building, Main and Water streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., within three minutes of the Brooklyn Bridge. We are told that this new concern is an *independent*, and will manufacture a full line of decorated tin boxes. Over thirty thousand square feet of floor space has been taken on a long lease, and up-to-date machinery is being installed.

Mr. Bruns states that they are engaging expert workmen so that the trade may be assured that the products of the Metal Package Co. will be of the highest grade possible. He adds that they will endeavor to merit a continuance of the pleasant relations that they have enjoyed with the trade, and expect that deliveries will commence in July, of *this* year, and possibly sooner.

During a recent trip through the Middle West the editor had the pleasure of meeting three genial representatives of the National Aniline and Chemical Co.—Messrs. J. H. Neuman and Ludwig Meyer, of Chicago, and "Dan" Dougherty, of New York. There was an impromptu celebration of good business, and several of "Dan's" friends, of whom he has a host in every city of consequence in the United States, dropped in. When "we" turned in the boys were still telling "Dan" how much they thought of him, and we paid our share of adulation before retiring.

Mlle. Genee, the famous dancer, at a ladies' luncheon in her honor, said: "I am glad to see that American women are not using powder in the ridiculous manner that prevails abroad. Over there the powder is really laid on quite too thick.

"They say a London man remarked the other day to a friend:

"'But if it was pitch dark and she said nothing, how can you be sure that you kissed your wife's cousin by mistake?'"

"'It was,' the other answered, 'a different brand of powder.'"—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

In a recent issue we printed a notice of the incorporation of the Odorbase Mfg. Co., 108 Fulton street, New York. The president of the company is Mr. Edward F. Mallory, and the vice-president and treasurer, Frank S. Amerman. Mr. Mallory has been in the perfume business for 20 years, in the sales department of such leading concerns as Solon Palmer and Lazell, Dalley & Co., and with the latter firm he was sales manager until Sept. 1, 1908, when he founded the Odorbase Mfg. Co. This company is putting up a full line of popular and special odors in condensed form; also finished perfumes in bulk. The condensed odors are intended for use in making perfumes and toilet waters by simple dilution with cologne spirit, and for scenting toilet preparations such as face creams, talcum and face powders, etc. Novel containers, equipped with patented sprinkler tops, gold plated; and handsome cut-glass bottles with specially engraved designs of a floral character, are features worthy of attention.

Mr. James E. Davis, of the Michigan Drug Co., Detroit, was elected president of the Wholesalers' Association of Detroit. The objects of the association are for:

1. United action by all wholesalers of Detroit and the promotion of closer relations with each other.
2. Quicker freight deliveries.
3. The prevention of discriminations against Detroit in freight rates to any point.
4. Securing a larger share of the Lake Superior territory.
5. Operating plans for bringing buyers to Detroit and convincing them that this is their best market.
6. Making this as good a market for wholesalers as it is for manufacturers and advertising our advantages as such in all proper ways.

Weekly meetings are held, at which addresses on timely topics are made by men of local and national note.

Mr. James E. Davis, of Detroit, can usually be counted on to be watchful of the interests of manufacturers. A recent case in point is of much interest. It appears that the editor of the *Merchants' Trade Journal* of Des Moines, Iowa, is responsible for the Hull Labeling Bill, now before Congress, and he wrote to Mr. Davis as follows:

"I notice there is some inclination on the part of wholesalers of your city (Detroit) to criticize this bill. The writer of this letter is responsible for the Hull Bill . . . and if there is any criticism to be made on this measure . . . I hope you will feel free in making any suggestions . . . and if thought best, I will have them worked out by my attorney and they can be worked

in by Mr. Hull as amendments." (The *italics* are ours.—Ed.)

Mr. Davis did not waste words in disposing of this pretentious maker of our federal statutes and in his reply he states:

"To put it mildly, I must say that I am surprised that a bill should emanate from you, as a trade journalist, and gotten up by your lawyer, which would affect the entire trade—manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing—of this vast country, when in neither case are you practical people in matters of this kind. . . . I cannot see where suggestions on my part would be of any value, for you say that, if you thought best that they were of no value—you, as an editor, and your attorney, would cut them out as of no interest whatever."

Luckily there is no prospect of this "pure food" merchandise bill passing Congress.

Publications received.—*Day-Light*, January, 1909, published by the J. H. Day Co. This issue contains an obituary of John Howard Day, born July 30, 1850, died January 11, 1909. Mr. Day was the founder of the business in 1887. The company is well known for its mixing and sifting machinery.

The Spicy Monthly, St. Louis, for December, 1908, contains an excellent engraving of Dr. S. H. Baer, of the Blanke-Baer Chemical Co., St. Louis, who was recently appointed to act as adviser and collaborator with the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

William Schridde, 35 South Clark street, Chicago, has issued a very ingenious 12-page circular in the exact shape of his patented adjustable soap die.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Adler & Obendorf, Chicago; \$250,000. To make glue, soap and fertilizers.

Layat Perfume Co., of St. Louis, have incorporated their business; capital \$8,000.

Pullman Chemical Co., Chicago; \$25,000; chemicals and soaps. John Powers, Thomas Gilber and Herman Raudries.

Fidelity Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, O.; chemicals, paints, soaps; \$10,000.

Dermacine Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; \$5,000; toilet preparations.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

We wish to notify the trade that Mr. B. L. Pope, formerly salesman for the Buedingen Box & Lithographing Co. (which has been succeeded by the Buedingen Box & Label Co.) had no connection with our company. All communications intended for the Buedingen Box & Label Co. should be addressed to the company at 192 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y., or 395 Broadway, New York City.

OUR NEW ADVERTISERS.

In this issue ten new advertisers begin their campaigns. Some of them have never before done any advertising, while others have been very sparing in the use of printer's ink for advertising purposes in trade journals. We beg to introduce all to our readers with the request that the same discriminating attention be accorded them as to the more familiar names in our advertising columns.

These latest to make a bid for business among manufacturers in the essential oil industry are:

Brown Bros. Paper Box Co., St. Louis, makers of special boxes for toilet preparations, etc.

J. L. Clark Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill., makers of decorated tin boxes for talcum powder, ointments, etc.

Flora S. A. Fabrique Chimique, Dubendorf-Zurich, Switzerland, makers of a complete line of synthetics for perfumes, soaps, etc.

Goes Lithograph Co., Chicago, makers of special labels, box wraps, etc.

Hero Fruit Jar Co., Philadelphia, makers of collapsible tubes, screw caps, aluminum boxes, etc.

Holliday Box Co., Detroit, makers of a line of high-grade perfume boxes.

Dr. Merhländer & Bergman, Hamburg, makers of a complete line of essential oils and synthetics.

National Aniline and Chemical Co., New York, importers and manufacturers of essential oils, synthetics, waxes, colors, etc.

Odorbase Mfg. Co., New York, makers of condensed bases for perfumes and for scenting toilet preparations, etc.

H. Salle & Co., Paris, makers of oils Geranium (Bourbon), Kananga (Java), Vitivert (Bourbon), Gum Benzoin, Styrax and other similar specialties.

The subject of this illustration is a novelty in perfumes that was launched by Dralle, of Hamburg, a few months ago. This is an alcohol-free perfume of more than usual strength, and the 1 dr. bottle in box-wood case sells at retail for \$1.50. If there is any merit in the idea, American perfumers should reap the benefit here.

We have made inquiry among local perfumers, and opinion is divided as to the probable success of an innovation of this sort.



Consul Francis B. Keene transmits resolutions and decisions of the so-called White Cross Congress held at Geneva, Switzerland, September 8-12, for the purpose of establishing standards of purity for foods and drugs. The papers transmitted are published in French and deal with cocoa, chocolate, coffee, tea, mustard, spices, grains, bread, alimentary pastes, pastry, flour and meal, sugar, syrup, confectionery, honey, meats, mineral waters and drugs. The proceedings are on file in the Bureau of Manufactures and may be consulted by those interested in the subject.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL and STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring, extracts, etc.

FEDERAL.

We have received from the United States Department of Agriculture the following publications:

Food Inspection Decision 103 (The Labeling of Turpentine).

Notice of Judgment Nos. 36-37.

36. Misbranding of Canned Apples and Blackberries.

37. Adulteration of Milk (Water).

Report of the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations for 1908, by A. C. True.

Report of the chemist for 1908, by H. W. Wiley.

Report of the chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry for 1908, by B. T. Galloway.

Bulletin No. 121—Food Legislation During the Year Ended June 30, 1908, by W. D. Bigelow, Chief, Division of Foods, with the collaboration of N. A. Parkinson. This publication is of especial interest and value to the trade as it contains all the laws, regulations and standards of the Federal Government, the States, and Canada. This Bulletin, together with No. 112 should be in the hands of every food and drug manufacturer in the United States.

STATE.

CALIFORNIA.—Monthly Bulletin for December, 1908, has been received.

CONNECTICUT.—The Report of the Dairy Commissioner for the Two Years Ended September 30, 1908, is of absorbing interest. Connecticut has always been prominent in food and drug control, and as the commissioner says in his preface, "This Department . . . has charge of the enforcement of the whole Pure Food Law covering everything that man or animal eats or drinks." Special attention is given to the following chapters:

Food Labels Under the Connecticut Food Law.

Misbranding.

The Phraseology of Labels.

Olive Oil.

Flavoring Extracts.

Every manufacturer selling goods in this State should provide himself with a copy of this report. The commissioner is Hubert F. Potter, Hartford, Conn.

KANSAS.—Bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Health for January, 1909, has been received.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Nineteenth Annual Report of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Part II, Report of the Food Commissioner for 1908, is at hand.

Under the section devoted to flavoring extracts much stress is laid on illegal extracts; but among those passed are several artificial extracts, such as banana, strawberry, etc., that were not labeled artificial. Any Food Commissioner who will pass such an extract as properly labeled, and then hold up a pure vanilla because of some slight defect in the wording of the label should have his bump of discretion examined. This is one on Prof. E. F. Ladd, who is the zealot of the zealous in everything connected with food control.

MAINE.—Official Inspections, No. 6, contains a section devoted to Extracts and Tinctures.

CANADA.

We have received Bulletin No. 167 dealing with *Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi*.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.,



NOTE TO READERS

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner, U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: PERFUMES, SOAP, FLAVORING EXTRACTS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co.,
100 William St., New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

910,083.—APPARATUS FOR MAKING SOAP.—Alfred H. Pritchard, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Filed Jan. 20, 1908. Serial No. 411,866.

5. In soap making apparatus the combination of an oblong vessel with rounded ends; two annular headers of less diameter than the width of the vessel and located within the latter above the bottom; steam connections for the headers; steam heating pipes extending up from the headers; a vertical shaft suitably carried centrally of each header; a rotary scraper connected to each shaft at the bottom of the inside of the vessel; a lifting screw on each of said shafts; and agitators located at the bottom of the vessel in the spaces between the heating devices, and movable to and from the sides of the vessel.

910,543.—SOAP PRESS.—James A. Keyes, New York, N. Y. Filed May 2, 1907. Serial No. 371,416.

5. In a wood working machine, the combination with a frame, a tool thereon, a movable carriage pivoted on the frame, and a latch cooperating therewith to retain it in operative position, of a rotary member mounted on the frame and a connection between it and the latch, a revolvable work clamp on the carriage having a part adapted to actuate the rotary member, means for swinging the carriage into engagement with the latch and the actuating part into engagement with the rotary member and means for rotating the clamp.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

72,324.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—The De Meridor Co., Scranton, Pa.

Filed April 20, 1908. Serial No. 34,231. Published November 17, 1908.

72,364.—Soaps.—Phoebe A. Houghton, Boston, Mass. Filed July 22, 1908. Serial No. 36,259. Published November 17, 1908.

72,366.—Laundry Tablets for Washing and Cleansing Purposes.—I. V. Washing Tablet Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed March 16, 1908. Serial No. 33,398. Published May 12, 1908.

72,367.—Laundry Tablets for Washing and Cleaning Purposes. I. V. Washing Tablet Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed March 16, 1908. Serial No. 33,399. Published May 12, 1908.

72,373.—Soaps.—Lockwood, Adams & Company, Boston, Mass.

Filed September 25, 1908. Serial No. 37,602. Published November 17, 1908.

72,398.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan.; New York, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filed October 12, 1908. Serial No. 37,978. Published November 24, 1908.

72,399.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan.; New York, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filed October 12, 1908. Serial No. 37,979. Published November 24, 1908.

72,400.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan.; New York, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filed October 12, 1908. Serial No. 37,980. Published November 24, 1908.

72,401.—Soap Powder.—The Standard Soap Company, West Berkeley, Cal.

Filed October 15, 1908. Serial No. 38,026. Published November 24, 1908.

72,406.—Detergent Washing Powder.—The National Soap and Chemical Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Filed July 7, 1908. Serial No. 35,990. Published November 24, 1908.

72,413.—Cottonseed Oil.—The American Cotton Oil Company, West New York, N. J.

Filed January 24, 1906. Serial No. 16,475. Published November 24, 1908.

72,439.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan.; New York, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filed October 12, 1908. Serial No. 37,977. Published November 24, 1908.

72,442.—Cottonseed Oil Intended for Use as a Salad Oil.—The American Cotton Oil Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filed March 3, 1906. Serial No. 17,503. Published November 24, 1908.

72,446.—Flavoring Extracts and Spices.—The Buckeye Extract Co., Olympia, Wash.

Filed September 29, 1908. Serial No. 37,672. Published November 24, 1908.

72,485.—Complexion Wash.—Olive L. Erricksen, Matawan, N. J.

Filed July 17, 1908. Serial No. 36,191. Published November 24, 1908.

72,517.—Antiseptic Lotion for the Skin.—Esbencott Chemical Laboratories, Portland, Ore.

Filed September 28, 1908. Serial No. 37,645. Published December 1, 1908.

72,519.—Soap.—The M. Werk Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filed June 10, 1907. Serial No. 28,020. Published December 1, 1908.

72,520.—Soap.—The M. Werk Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filed June 10, 1907. Serial No. 28,025. Published December 1, 1908.

72,521.—Toilet Soap.—Mülhens & Kropff, New York, N. Y.

Filed October 15, 1908. Serial No. 38,021. Published December 1, 1908.

72,590.—Flavoring Extracts.—Stephen M. Sargeant, Worcester, Mass.

Filed August 31, 1908. Serial No. 37,069. Published December 1, 1908.

72,604.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—Phoebe A. Houghton, Boston, Mass.

Filed April 8, 1908. Serial No. 33,939. Published December 8, 1908.

72,629.—Substitute for Linseed and Cottonseed Oils.—Sun Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed October 8, 1908. Serial No. 37,892. Published December 8, 1908.

72,659.—Nut Oil.—Naamlouze Vennootschap Nederlandsche Naamlouze Vennootschap Fransch-Hollandsche Oliefabrieken; Nouveaux Etablissements Calve-Delft, Delft, Netherlands.

Filed September 4, 1907. Serial No. 29,744. Published December 8, 1908.

72,701.—Preparation for the Treatment of the Hair and Scalp.—Emma Blackstock, Jacksonburg, W. Va.

Filed August 12, 1908. Serial No. 36,622. Published December 15, 1908.

72,702.—Remedies for Affections of the Skin.—William W. Christmas, Washington, D. C.

Filed September 22, 1908. Serial No. 37,532. Published December 15, 1908.

72,704.—Hair Tonic.—The Davis Chemical Company, Denver, Colo.

Filed November 4, 1908. Serial No. 38,482. Published December 15, 1908.

72,712.—Compound of Oxidized Essential Oils and Carbohydrates. Edward C. Getsinger, Washington, D. C.

Filed October 1, 1908. Serial No. 37,748. Published December 15, 1908.

72,718.—Soap.—Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Filed July 6, 1908. Serial No. 35,963. Published December 15, 1908.

72,720.—Pomade.—Romnald A. Oleshak, Uniontown, Pa.

Filed October 15, 1908. Serial No. 38,027. Published December 15, 1908.

72,722.—Cream for the Complexion.—The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.

Filed November 4, 1908. Serial No. 38,478. Published December 15, 1908.

72,723.—Cream for the Complexion.—The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.

Filed November 4, 1908. Serial No. 38,479. Published December 15, 1908.

72,724.—Cream for the Complexion.—The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.

Filed November 4, 1908. Serial No. 38,481. Published December 15, 1908.

72,725.—Cream for the Complexion.—The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.

Filed November 10, 1908. Serial No. 38,570. Published December 15, 1908.

72,736.—Cleaning and Polishing Powder.—Edward L. Waggoner, St. Louis, Mo., assignor to Universal Cleaner and Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., a corporation of Missouri.

Filed June 13, 1908. Serial No. 35,347. Published December 15, 1908.

72,758.—Lucca Olive Oil.—G. Rossano & Bro., New York, N. Y.

Filed September 23, 1908. Serial No. 37,556. Published December 15, 1908.

72,777.—Cotton-Seed Oil. The American Cotton Oil Company, West New York, N. J.

Filed January 24, 1906. Serial No. 16,477. Published December 15, 1908.

(Continued on page 236.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, MARKET REPORT AND PRICES.

ENGLAND.

The death is announced at the age of 60 years of Mr. Wm. Cliff, who had for eighteen years been engaged in the oil and soap trade at Preston. He managed the soap works of Brown & Deighton, oil manufacturers, and subsequently took over the soap concern, but had to relinquish it some months ago owing to failing health.

Andrew Pears, J. P., of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., died at his residence, Spring Grove House, Isleworth, on February 10, at the age of 63. Mr. Pears was the great-grandson of Andrew Pears, founder of the business.

FRANCE.

GRASSE AND CANNES.—At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Nice a memorial was drawn up and addressed to the Minister of Commerce. In general this memorial recommends that the French Government confer with the American authorities with a view to arranging an extension of the minimum tariff schedules on French goods and that the present revision of the tariff provide for lower duties. In some instances it is recommended that the duty be abolished altogether. It is claimed that the duty on olive oil be reduced in view of the inability of California to produce enough oil, as in a recent State report it was claimed that the total annual production could not exceed 350,000 gallons for many years to come, while the importations exceed 3,450,000 gallons. In the event of failure to obtain concessions for France it is recommended that the French import duty on cottonseed oil be raised from 6 fr. to 25 fr. per 100 kg.; for the Italian and Spanish tariffs are 24 fr. and 27 fr. per 100 kg., respectively. It is further urged that the American tariff on Oils Bois de Rose, Geranium and floral waters be eliminated as these oils cannot be produced in the United States.

M. A. Ferrand, a member of the firm of A. Ferrand & Co. (formerly Hugues Aine), has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for service rendered to the perfume industry and his devotion to the interests of his country.

It appears that your correspondent in Grasse and Cannes did not show in due light the life of the late Mr. Honoré Cresp. This gentleman succeeded his father in the management of the firm of Cresp-Girard Fils, founded in 1757. For twenty years he was a member of the Tribunal of Commerce at Grasse, as judge and president. After a highly successful career he left his business to his chief clerk, Mr. Joseph Sozio, who is the sole proprietor of the firm of Sozio and Andrioli, manufacturers of pomades, concretes and essential oils.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM.—*Oranje*, in their annual report for 1908 state:

CARAWAY OIL.—The usual difficulties which render almost impossible to form an idea about the rule of prices of this article were seen to an uncommon extent during

1908. Of course the leading point is the market of caraway seed with ups and downs caused and influenced by all the different circumstances, which contribute to the position of a natural product of general consumption. These difficulties are increased by the lack of reliability of the figures of the stocks, and because the official statement of the crop is published only eight months after it. No doubt these objections to a judgment of the situation of caraway seed are more intense for the foreigner; this may be the reason, that only a few manufacturers abroad continue the distillation of caraway oil.

The prospects of caraway seed for 1909 are not bright; we expect extremely high prices for old crop up to August, and we believe that the new crop, which is said to be very abundant, will realize better value than speculators were anticipating.

SANDALWOOD OIL.—The prospects of sandalwood oil for 1909 are perhaps less discouraging than before. No doubt the over-production does exist, but the poor result of this year's auctions proves that all buyers have been extremely cautious; they bought far below their usual quantities. And we repeat, the small reduction of the value of wood is not sufficient to render manufacturing profitable with the present price of the sandalwood.

CLOVE OIL.—The Dutch option business in Zanzibar cloves shows a considerable decline; in 1908 only 31,000 cuffs were registered in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, against 99,000 cuffs in 1907, 95,000 cuffs in 1906, and 61,700 in 1905.

In connection therewith the stocks of cloves are reduced; nevertheless the trade for cloves on spot was not bad. The following statistics show 13,357 cuffs delivered during January-November, 1908. This figure includes Amboina cloves, of which the trade was utterly small in the absence of stocks.

The prospects of cloves are most uncertain. The receipts in December amounted to 23,000 cuffs, making a total of 49,500 cuffs for the three months October-December of the crop 1908-1909. This seems to mean a small average crop. The market is steady but quiet.

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

OIL WINTERGREEN (NATURAL).—A local essential oil house has issued a circular stating that: "After convincing ourselves that it is impossible to give a guarantee for the genuineness of Oil of Wintergreen Leaves, and after further convincing ourselves that the whole distillation of this oil is in such limited quantities that it may be considered unobtainable, we have come to the conclusion to discontinue entirely the sale of Oil Wintergreen Leaves Natural."

OLIVE OIL.—The situation has not changed for the better. Italian oil continues to advance and is about on a parity with French oil. Oil for technical uses is at almost a prohibitive price, considering the duty, and unless this grade comes in duty free the castile soap manufacturers will have a difficult situation to face. Steps have been taken to act in

concert in order to induce the authorities to make some provision for an amelioration of conditions.

MESSINA ESSENCES.—Much of the *furor* that was occasioned by the earthquake has died away and the situation is becoming more tolerable. Mr. A. G. Cailler of Cailler & Co., gave an interview to the editor just before he sailed for Sicily on February 6 in which he said: "On account of the low prices for lemon oil that ruled before the earthquake the pressing of oil had been greatly retarded. There should be plenty of oil forthcoming; but trouble will be experienced in getting people to press the oil, and coppers and cases for shipping. Shipments of the usual grade of Messina oil will be made from Catania and Messina.

"Nothing definite can be said regarding orange oil, as most of the crop had been pressed and was destroyed in Messina.

"Bergamot is in a problematic condition. The entire region is still under martial law and very little will be done until civil affairs have been straightened out."

In the local market lemon is quoted at \$1.25, orange at \$2.50, and bergamot at \$7 to \$8, though purchases of the latter are merely nominal and are only made when absolutely necessary.

VANILLA BEANS.

BOURBON.—On account of the prices now ruling and possibly the conservatism that follows a slump in business, sales

are small though frequent. There is some local talk of a buying combination among the importers so as to compel French and English holders to comply with reasonable price and quality conditions. The crop is none too large and reductions can hardly be looked for very soon.

MEXICAN.—The "corner" maintained by holders of cuts still seems to have life. \$2.50 is asked, but importers seem to be able to make sales at \$2.25.

SOAP MATERIALS.

General trading has been slack, not only in raw materials but in manufactured products as well. Uncertainty regarding Congressional action on the tariff is responsible for the situation. Buying for current needs only, seems to be the order of the day.

Quotations are:

Tallow, city, .05½ (hhds.); country, .05¾.
Grease, brown, .04¼@.04¾; yellow, .05@.05¾.
Cottonseed Oil, crude, tanks, .33@.34; summer, yellow, prime, .41½@.42.
Cocanut Oil, Cochin, .07¼@.07¾; Ceylon, .06¾@.06¾.
Olive Oil, yellow, 1.50@—
Olive Oil, Foote's, prime, .08½@—
Palm Oil, Lagos, .06½; red prime, .06.
Chemicals, borax, .05; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c., \$1.90.
Rosin, first run, .21; second, .23; third, .25; fourth, .27.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.....	\$3.50	Fennel, Sweet	1.15	Sassafras, natural .....	.70
" " F. F. P. A.....	4.50	" Bitter .....	.75	Savin .....	.75-1.40
" Artificial .....	.75	Geranium, African	4.00	Spearmint	2.75
" Sweet, True.....	47-57	" Bourbon	3.50	Spruce .....	.43
" Peach-kernel	30-35	" French	11.00	Tansy	4.50
Amber, Crude.....	.13	" Turkish	2.50	Thyme, red, French.....	1.10
" Rectified .....	.20	Ginger	4.50	" white, "	1.30
Anise	1.15	Gingergrass	1.35	Vetivert, Bourbon	8.50
Aspic (Spike).....	1.10	Hemlock .....	.60	" Indian	42.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.50	Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.00-1.25	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.38
Bay	2.25	Kananga, Java	4.00	Wormwood	4.50
Bergamot, 37-38%	—	Lavender, English	7.00	Ylang-ylang	50.00-65.00
Bergamot, 35%	—	" Cultivated	2.50		
Birch (Sweet).....	2.00	" Fleurs, 28-30%.....	2.00		
Bois de Rose, Femelle	4.50	Lemon	—	BEANS.	
Cade .....	.20	Lemongrass .....	.90	Tonka Beans, Angostura.....	1.25
Cajeput .....	.53	Limes, expressed.....	2.50	Surinam .....	.55
Camphor .....	.12	" distilled	1.00	Para .....	.30
Caraway Seed	1.50	Linaloe	—	Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	3.00-5.00
Cardamom	18.00	Mace, distilled .....	.90	" " Cut	2.25
Carvol	2.45	Mustard, natural	4.50	" " Bourbon	1.90-3.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical.....	1.20	" artificial	2.00	" " Tahiti .....	.75-1.00
" Lead free.....	1.60	Myrbane, rect. ....	.12		
" Redistilled	2.00	Neroli, petale.....	.80.00-90.00		
Cedar, Leaf.....	.60	" artificial	17.00	SUNDRIES.	
" Wood .....	.25	Nutmeg .....	.90	Ambergris, black	(oz.) 20.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	8.00	Orange, bitter	—	" gray.....	25.00
Citronella .....	.28	" sweet	2.50-3.00	Civet, horns	1.75-1.85
Cloves .....	.80	Origanum .....	.40	Cologne Spirit	2.70
Copaiba	1.25	Orris Root, concrete (oz.)	3.50-4.50	Cumarin	3.25
Coriander	6.00-13.00	Patchouly	4.75-5.50	Heliotropine	1.85-2.00
Croton .....	.80	Pennyroyal	2.50	Musk, Cab., pods..... (oz.)	8.00
Cubebs	1.90	Peppermint, W. C.....	1.50-1.60	" " grain	15.00
Erigeron	1.50	Petit Grain, American.....	4.50	" Tonquin, pods.....	18.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%....	.55	" " French	6.00	" " grain.....	22.00
		Pimento	2.25	" Artificial, per lb.....	1.75
		Rose	(oz.) 5.75-6.50	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.10
		Rosemary, French.....	.75	Orris Root, powdered and	
		" Trieste .....	.65	granulated .....	.13
		Safrol .....	.50	Talc, Italian .....	.01½-.01¾
		Sandalwood, East India.....	3.00-3.25	Terpineol .....	.35-.45
		Sassafras, artificial .....	.34	Vanillin	(oz.) .33-.35

LABELS REGISTERED.

- 14,600.—Title: "Flake White Soap." (For Laundry Soap.) James S. Kirk & Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed December 16, 1908.
- 14,609.—Title: "Olivette Brand Olive Oil." (For Pure Olive Oil.) Munger Brothers Company, Phoenix, Ariz. Ter. Filed October 27, 1908.
- 14,610.—Title: "Star." (For Cottonseed Oil.) The Great Providence Oil Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed November 27, 1908.
- 14,613.—Title: "Aleppo Cold Cream." (For Cold Cream.) New England Laboratory Company, Lynn, Mass. Filed December 22, 1908.
- 14,614.—Title: "Rose Leaf for Complexion." (For a Compressed Powder for the Complexion.) Bertha B. Meyrick, Jefferson county, Ky. Filed November 12, 1908.
- 14,615.—Title: "Glycoline Tooth Paste." (For a Tooth Paste.) Portland Dental Mfg. Co., Portland, Me. Filed November 25, 1908.
- 14,616.—Title: "Milne's Lavatone Liquid Soap." (For Antiseptic Liquid Soap.) Henry Milne, New York, N. Y. Filed November 16, 1908.
- 14,635.—Title: "Bruguier's Antiseptic Tooth Powder." (For Tooth Powder.) Oscar R. Bruguier, Newark, N. J. Filed December 26, 1908.
- 14,654.—Title: "Crème Métamorphose." (For a French Cosmetic.) The Germania Chemical Co., not inc., Chicago, Ill. Filed September 4, 1908.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

- 2,411.—Title: "Hasn't Scratched Yet!!!" (For a Scouring Soap.) The Bon Ami Company, Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed December 14, 1908.
- 2,412.—Title: "Hasn't Scratched Yet!!!" (For a Scouring Soap.) The Bon Ami Company, Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed December 14, 1908.
- 2,421.—Title: "California Flower Girl." (For California Perfumes.) Paul Reiger & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Filed December 28, 1908.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 24,034.—Max Elb, Gm. B. H., Dresden, Germany. Filed Dec. 14, 1906.—Perfumes, Toilet Creams, Toilet Powders, Toilet Powders in Tablet Form, Face Washes, and Medicinal Preparations for Aromatic and Carbonated Baths.
- 33,024.—National Grocer Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed Feb. 27, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts and Essences, Cottonseed Oil used as a Salad Oil, Salad Dressing, Olives and Olive Oil, etc.
- 33,500.—Cam Caramel Co., Lexington, Ky. Filed March 20, 1908.—A Caramel Extract.
- 33,655.—Western Grocer Co., Marshalltown, Iowa. Filed March 26, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts, Essences, and Olive Oil, etc.
- 35,273.—Schimmel & Co., Miltitz-Leipzig, Germany. Filed June 11, 1908.—Synthetic Oil of Violet.
- 35,835.—The Solomon-Wickersham Co., Safford, Ariz. Filed June 29, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts, Essences, etc.
- 36,172.—Schimmel & Co., Miltitz-Leipzig, Germany. Filed July 17, 1908.—Violet Perfumes.
- 36,387½.—Claes Julius Enebuske, New York, N. Y. Filed July 29, 1908.—A Chemical Cleansing Preparation in Liquid Form for the Removal of Impurities from the Skin.
- 36,410.—George D. Snyder, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed July 31, 1908.—Talcum Powder.
- 36,728.—Albert L. Calder Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Filed Aug. 14, 1908.—(The body of the coach, the wheels, and coats of the figures being printed in red.) Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste and Tooth Soap.
- 37,058.—McCaw Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga. Filed Aug. 31, 1908.—Laundry Soap.
- 37,125.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 2, 1908.—Used ten years.—Spanish Olive Oil, Cottonseed Oil, etc.

- 37,127.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 2, 1908.—Olive Oil, etc.
- 37,129.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 2, 1908.—Used ten years.—French Olive Oil.
- 37,222.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 4, 1908.—Used ten years.—Cottonseed Oil Intended for Use as Food, Italian Olive Oil.
- 37,693.—Purity Laboratories, New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 29, 1908.—Tooth Powder.
- 37,949.—Frank P. Ventrone, Providence, R. I. Filed Oct. 10, 1908.—(The panels of the shield being printed alternately in red and blue.)—Italian Olive Oil.
- 38,281.—Frank L. Greer, Bloomington, Wis. Filed Oct. 27, 1908.—Lotions.
- 38,353.—Laura M. Voight, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed Oct. 29, 1908.—Chemical Washing Compound.
- 38,357.—The Warner Chemical Co., Carteret, N. J. Filed Oct. 30, 1908.—Chemical Washing Powder.
- 38,449.—Wesson Co., Savannah, Ga. Filed Nov. 2, 1908.—Refined Corn Oil as a Food.
- 38,616.—Dike Drug Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 12, 1908.—Foot Powder, Hair Tonic, etc.
- 38,798.—McCord-Brady Co., Omaha, Neb. Filed Nov. 20, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts, etc.
- 38,954, 38,955.—The American Cotton Oil Co., West New York, N. J. Filed Nov. 28, 1908. Used ten years.—Cottonseed Oil Used as a Food.
- 38,968.—Ernst Bischoff, New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 30, 1908.—Antiseptic Salves.
- 38,984.—Osborne, Bauer & Cheeseman, London, England. Filed Nov. 30, 1908.—A Preparation for Softening and Improving the Skin and for Allaying Irritation and Roughness.
- 39,137.—The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 5, 1908.—Washing Powder Having Detergent Properties.
- 39,355.—Clara Fiebert, New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 16, 1908.—A Hair Tonic.
- 39,415.—Robert Low's Son & Howard, New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 18, 1908.—Hair Tonic Powders.
- 39,430.—Elam Ward Olney, New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 19, 1908.—Antiseptic Tooth Powder.
- 39,440.—Gurdon Potter, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed Dec. 19, 1908.—Powder for the Face and Body, Foot Powder, Remedies for Diseases of the Scalp, Skin and for Hemorrhoids, and Remedies for Blood Diseases, Nervous Disorders, and Rheumatism.
- 39,491.—Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed Dec. 23, 1908.—Talcum Powder.
- 39,511.—Clarence E. Tuttle, Boston, Mass. Filed Dec. 24, 1908.—Tooth Powder.

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They were discussing the proper way to bring up rabbits, when the young man in the white canvas hat with a light blue band threw away his cigarette and remarked dreamily:

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There was silence for forty-eight seconds, and then the stout man in the pink shirt and the pale-green tie with purple dots spoke:

"That's what you call a hare-raising tail," he murmured in a sudden burst of inspiration.—*Judge*.



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In 1906 the business had grown to such a degree that further enlargement was necessary, and property 60,000 square meters in extent was purchased at La Bocca, in the western part of the city of Cannes. The factory buildings cover 16,000 square meters making them the most extensive in France in this industry, and the remainder of the grounds is devoted to experimental work in flower growing.

Mr. Leon Jeancard was founder and first President of the Chamber of Commerce of Cannes, holding that office for several years; a member of the Chamber of Arts and of Manufactures of Grasse, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Nice. In 1893 Mr. Paul Jeancard joined the house, and in the succeeding year became director of its entire affairs. In 1905 the business was changed into a copartnership under the style Jeancard Fils & Co., as it is now known.

The entrance of Mr. Paul Jeancard into the business was marked by many new departures. The research laboratory was greatly enlarged and placed under the direction of Dr. Conrad Satie, a graduate of the School of Physics and Chemistry of Paris. In a very short time, the laboratory accomplished great results. *First*, in determining the physical and chemical characteristics of oils, so as to enable anyone to distinguish pure oils from the adulterated. *Second*, to analyse the volatile oils so as to isolate their constituents, and to make synthetic reproductions thereof. *Third*, the search for new organic substances utilisable in perfume. The work done by the laboratory resulted in the production of such synthetics as *Orchidee*, the base of Incarnate Trefle, a perfume so long in vogue. A very important accomplishment of the laboratory staff was the perfection of a new process of treating flowers with volatile solvents, which was the result of eight years of patient and exhaustive experimentation. The resulting products are known to the trade as *Floressences*. No only was the process developed from its very inception; but the invention of new apparatus was required as well. This branch of the work has increased amazingly.

To give some idea of the magnitude of the business it should be stated that the annual consumption of raw material amounts to 272,000 kilograms of roses, 120,000 of orange flowers, 40,000 of jasmin, 10,000 of tuberose, 8,000 of cassie, 25,000 of violets, 500,000 of geranium; etc. The House of Jeancard has its own plantations in Algeria, Tunis, Reunion Islands, Indo-China, New Caledonia, French Guiana, etc., so that they are certain that all their raw materials are of the best, being raised under their own supervision.

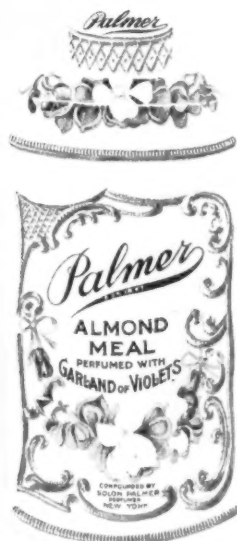
Mr. Paul Jeancard and Dr. Conrad Satie are frequent contributors to the leading technical publications of the world, and many of their important articles have appeared in the columns of *The American Perfumer*.

At the leading expositions prizes were awarded as follows:—Paris 1899 and 1900; St. Louis 1904; Liege 1905; and at Milan in 1906, the House of Jeancard was a member of the Jury of Awards—the highest possible distinction.

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